# THE STATE CAPITAL.

Senator Murphy in His Seat Again.

The Shaky Democratic Majority Still Lacks One of a Sure Thing.

The Tax Levy Bill Keld in Suspense by the Dereliction of Graham.

Gevernor Hoffman to Hear Arguments Against the Pueumatic Outrug.

ALBANY, March 22, 1371. The appearance of Senator Murphy, of Brooklyn,

at the Capitol this morning created Now, Marphy is well enough known herenbouts

not to be gazed at and stared at as a novelcy whenever he is able to put in an appearance, but the fact was generally known that had he been in his seat the day before the Tax Lovy would have gone through swimmingly, and that it was pretty certain. now that he was on hand to-day, the long agony would be at an end. The lebbies and vestibules were crowded to repletion shortly after he had been espied coming up the hill, and everythe lower House left their scats on hearing the news and ran up stairs to the other chamber as igh the "Boss" was about to make his will and had determined to give a share of his worldly goods to only those of his faithful henchmen who would take the trouble to be present in propria persome on the occasion. When the news was first bruited about that the Brooklyn Senator was in the vestibule, and that Graham. who has been playing into the hands of the republi cans for several days past, was already in his seat, a veto of a New York bill was being read in the Assembly; yet several of the New Yorkers left their places and bustled out, hats in hand, to satisfy themselves that what they had heard was really true. Strange to say, when they got into the lobbies of the Senate chamber and jostled against Murphy at the very entrance, and discovered that Graham was really on hand, a look of disappointment spread over their countenances, showing rather conclusively that many of them were very well

CONTENTED WITH THE "HITCH." and were nowise anxious that it should come to

"Is Graham here?" asked one of the noisiest of the New York Assemblymen, as he pushed his way into the Senate chamber, and tugged a colleague by the coat sleeve.

"Yes; there he is on the front row."

"And the other cuss ?"

"Why, Murphy."

"Oh, he's out in the looby. There he comes." Well, the jig is up, am't it?"

The arrival of Murphy cut this confab short, and the lower House folks began to look around for a good corner, whence they could see and hear everything that passed when the "Boss" would move the Tax Levy bill. But, by an entirely unexpected Tax Levy bill. But, by an entirely unexpected move in another quarter, they found that, after all, their gloomy expectations as to the "igg" being "up" were not to be realized. Marphy went into the library after greeting the "Boes" and taying a pile of bills and papers on his desk—which immediately adjoins the latter's—and the republicans began to exchange knowing glances, as though they knew what was to come. As Murphy closed the library door beatind him Graham was gazing intently at the celling, wondering, no doubt, what tales of bribery and correption the dome above his head could tell were it formed with a senatorial gitt of the gab. He managed, however, test in thought as he was, to catch a glimpse of the Brocklybile, and at once got up from his seat and quietly walked ent of the chainer. The interested Assemblymen followed him with their eyes until he had entered the lobby and disappoired.

"Wherew's that fellow gent?" asked one of them.

appeared. that fellow goin'?" asked one of them.
"On! he'll be back soon; it's all exed."
However, a quarter of an hour passed by end there was no Granam. Aurphy had taken his seat, and the "Bose" anxiously counted noses on his side of the house every few minutes, but sixteen was all he could muster. A half bour passed and the "manual degree of the house every few minutes, but sixteen was all he could muster. A half bour passed and was all he could muster, and the counter of hour, two hours, three hours, and the curious Assemblymen,

"WAITING FOR THE YERDICE," made ther way down states, with broad grins of satisfaction spreading themselves all over their

"S.s.-y," said one to the other, as they stepped one into the vesition!e.
"That fellow's game, '
"Fixed," you recan.
"Well-life inc.

"Fixed," you neam.

"Well, 198 just as good for us, no matter what it is." The two gave way to a hearty isage, and at once entered the lower House to communicate the tidings to their fellows. Graham sneaked in a short time after the Assemblymen leit, but old not take his seat, and contented binself with taking up a position quite convenient to the exit to the leiby. He propably knew that his presence at the time he entered was about as serviceable as his absence, and the Boss took no steps to tring up the bill so as to make him show his hand. It is said, however, that the hitch will be over in a day or two.

DEMOCRATIO INTELLIGENCE.

It does not take much or a man to make an Assemblyman as a general rine, nor does it require much intelligence on the past of an Assemblyman to know the difference between a republican and a democratic measure; but it does seen that the majority in the lower House has hed hard work every once in a while to find out what is what. Probably it is the knowledge of this fact which makes one or two of the clever men on the domocratic side to assume to themselves the right to lead. In fact it is the story of the sheep over again, only that the leading sheep in the Legislature seem to be well trained as to how they should go by the shepherds, who do not deign to show themselves. A very good illustration of the way some of the Assembly sheep go where the Laders cannot, owing to parliamentary circlingtances, give the proper bleat, was shorted ro-day by the disposition of the Exciss bill, which is a democratic measure and gives the power to prosecute for violations of the law passing to the village and town authorities who grant the incenses. The vote sond 62 yeas to 57 nays, not the requisite yore. Its defeat was owing to democrate who yoted may. Mr. Fields, in moving a reconsideration of the yillage and town authorities who grant the licenses. The vote sond 62 yeas to 57 nays, not the requisite your its chief the world come crate who yoted may. Mr. Fields, in moving a reconsideration to rem

the powers of the State Commissioners of PUBLIC CHARLTES authorizes them to visit and inspect any incorporates anthorizes them to visit and inspect any incorporated charitable, elecmosynary or correctional institution in the State, including lastine and other incorporated asylums and institutions, whether receiving State and or supported by counties, or otherwise. They are also empowered to visit and inspect any private incorporated asylums, home refreat or other establishments of like nature for curative or custodial purposes, on the written request of any county judge, mayor, or recorder of any city or the district altorney of the county in which it is located. The Commissioners are to report yearly to the Legislature. If the Board at any time deem it necessary to institute a legal investigation into the arisins of any institution they give notice to the Attorney General county judge or district altorney of the county, and it is she the duty of such officer to take such legal action as may be necessary. Each institution, through its officers, shall make a rejort under oath aimutally of its affairs, and if not completed with the Comptroller may stop the payment of the appropriation.

A bill introduced by Senator Murphy to-day relative to procedure in the courts relating to persons indicated for nurder who may be insane has some excellent features. It provides that the Court of Oyer and Terminor in which the indictment may be pending the punishment of which is denth, with the concurrence of the judge of such court, shall summarily inquire into the sanity of the offender, the degree of capacity possessed by him, and may appoint a commission for that purpose and report to the court. If the person is found insane they may remand him to a lunafic asylum, subject as to future disposition to provisions of cap. 2, part 1, ard. 2 title 8, R. B. The Oovernor shall possess at the powers conferred upon Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

Secaler Hitchman introduced a bill providing that the Comptrolier of the city of New York shall is no bonds to the amount of s400,000 for the purpose of heavily.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill providing

of the new Capitol. If said commission be appointed after the Senate adjourn their names must be sent in for confirmation within twenty days after the meeting of the next Senate, said commission to hold once for five years. They are also directed to take caffire control over the construction, plants, &c., &c., of the new building. They shall also cause an estimate to be made of the expense or cost for the building and completing the Capitol, as proposed by the plants accompleting the Capitol, as proposed by the plants adopted by the present Commissioners, and shall report said estimated cost, together with such modification of the plants as they may deem proper to be made in the construction of said Capitol building, as well as the estimated cost thereof, to the host Legislature. Upon the appointment of said Contains tomers hereby authorized the term of office of the present Commissioners shall contains. the present Commissioners shad cease.

The entire evening session of the Assembly was occupied with the bul to

The entire evening session of the Assembly was occupied with the out to examine somes and morroaces from tanation. The discussion was a very exciting one and the bodies and anteries were densely crowded during the provedings. Mr. Jacobs, in advocating the passage of the bill, predicted a formal ble array of figures showing how unjusty New Tork city and Brooklyn were overtaxed to support the rural districts. Mr. Fields delivered a powerful spaced against the bill, basing his opposition to it on the ground that it would be unfair to throw a burden of the producing chases which would prove their ruin, and closed by asserting that if the bill passed not two of the members who voted for it outside of New York and Elags county would ever be knowed with a sent in the legislature again. The bill was finally killed by a motion of ar. Alvord to refer it back to the Justiciary Countilities, what has finally killed by a motion of ar. Alvord to refer it back to the Justiciary Countilities, what has finally killed by a motion of ar. Alvord to refer it back to the Justiciary Countilities, what was curried by a vote of it years to 31 nays.

The democratic Sengtors held a cause Langella.

The enactisis chaise, which was carried by a following to 3d nays.

The democratic Senators held a caucus to-night on the bill which changes

THE THE OF CHE STATE ELECTION from November to October, but no conclusion was come to. Another caucus will be held next Tuesday

THE PREUMATIC THEE RAILWAY. The Foreign will give a nearing to parties interested in the Fueumatic Tune Underground Rairond in New York, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at two 6'clock, in the Executive Chamber.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senute.

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. TWEED-Providing for proper drainage of lands in New York city and county.

By Mr. BRADLEY -Providing for the erection of school

By Mr. CAULDWELL-Making provision for improvemen

in the counties of Westchester and New York, and to provide facilities of communication between said counties. It sim-

facilities of communication between said counties. It simply extents the time for the Department of Public Parks of the city of New York to prepare and file maps two years from the 19th of May, 1871.

Incorporating the Assomation of the Bar, New York; to precent accidents at acrobatic exhibitions; relative to multilay exemptions; providing for security for the performance of contracts on public works; to appoint a Public Administrator for Kings county.

It of further provide for rebuilding and regairing sewers in the city of New York.

Alt. Tween called up the bill relative to the collection of Harbor Master's fees in the city of New York, and the bill was passed.

maron master stees in the city of New York, and the bill to accoming up for passage, it was recommitted.

The bill to consolitate the debt of the city of New York was cost—18 to 12—and a motion to reconsider laid on the table. lable.

Mr. Thayer asked for unanimous consent to have the bill o legalize cortain atreet assessments in Saratoga Springs

to include contain street assessments in Saratoga Springs passed.

Mr. Tweerp said there was no objection on his side of the Senate. He did not know how it was on the other side, which had in cateous resolved to object to all summary leguestion. There being no objection the side was passed.

Mr. Tweer called up a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to consolidate the debt of the city of New York was lost. This bill was then passed, as also the bill to consolidate the county with the passed, as also the bill to consolidate the county.

solidate the county debt.

LOCAL FROMINTONY LYQUOR LAW.

Mr. PARKER moved that the bill providing for the local prohibition of the saic of mixoleating liquors we taken from the Committee on loternal Affairs and referred to the first Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Norkron moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs. No action was had,

Keccas till half-past seven this evening.

Evening Sension.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Senate went into committee on the Vadnet Railroad bid, as the special order, and after some sight amendments it was ordered to a third reading.

EILLS EFFORTED.

To abolish the office of Canal Superintendent.

To protect the harbor adjoining Long Island.

Placing foreign insurance companies on a footing with home companies.

Requiring are, life and marine insurance companies to improve the form of their policies. Amended so as to be connected for and life insurance companies.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 12, 1871.

BILLS REPORTED.

Adverse to the bill amending the law relative to assessment of real and personal estates. Agreed to.
Consolidating the acts relative to the Marine Court of New York; relative to the New York Gas Works; incorporating the South Brooklyn Loan and Trust Company; incorpora-ing the New York Meanner other; to improve Nassau street, Brooklyn; relative to elections in Brooklyn and Kings Brooklyn; relative to elections in Brooklyn and Kings county; regulating the opening of streets in New York; providing for grading Ninth avenue, New York; to construct a swing bridge over the City Ship Canal, Buffalo; amending the counter of the Pouch-keepsie and New Paltz Ferry Company; for relief of the Brooklyn, Wideld and Newtow; Rallroad Company; amending the charter of the Order of the Brooklyn, Wideld and Newtow; Rallroad Company; amending the charter of the Chartmont Savings Bank of New York; amending the Charter of the Chartmont Savings Bank of New York; incorporating the New York; and How Jersey Bridge Company; regulating Coroners in the chy of New York; to improve the tributaries of treat South Ear; amending the charter of the Middletown Asylum for insanc; also the Lochester Arsenafbill.

BEDUCTION OF CANAL TOLIS ON ESCULENTS.

The Scane resolutions requesting the Canal Moard to re-

ported on the canals were adopted.

Butts introduced.

By Mr. D. Brown-Regulating the charges on freight certain rairoads. certain raticoals, the New York City Mr. NACHTMANN—Amending the charter of the New York City Load and Trust Company; also incorporating the Mittual Loan and Trust Company.

By Mr. HAYNS—Amending the free insurance company

By AI, HAVE.—Relative to fire alarm telegraphs in New York.
By Mr. Mosettey—To widen Classon avenue, from Greene to Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, and to prohibit the estab-distance of nuisances at that point. On his motion the bill was passed.

By Mr. BANCKER—Incorporating the National Insurance and Frust Company. and Frust Company.

By Mr. HUNTED—Amending the act reducing the number of town officers.

By Mr. SCRIBSER—Amending the act establishing an in-By Mr. Long.-To protect consumers of fuel against ex-

tortion.

By Mr. Bochk.—Providing for the care of vagrants in the city of Brookiyn.

By Mr. Mosellay.—Amending the Gas Company Organization act. city of Brookiyn.

By Mr. MOSELLY—Amending the Gas Company Organization act.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. FREAR Offerd concurrent resolutions to amend the constitution, for the purpose of making the canasis frequencially of the purpose of making the canasis frequencially of commerce and prevent distributions to meet the requirement of commerce and prevent distributions that in order that the toils may be reduced so as to meet the requirement of commerce and prevent distribution the requirement of the same shall find the canasis of the same shall find distribute the constitution of the canasis as the same shall find distribute the same and sale of bonds of certificates of stock, having forty years to run from this date, bearing interest at the rate of the per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. For the payment of the principal whereof at maturity a staking found of one per cent per annum shall be established, and the other cent per annum shall be established, and the other cent per annum shall be established, and the offer and about at tales shalling fund. For the financial may be to provide only of the canals playl be fixed from time to time by the Canasi down at tales shalling fund. For the financial may be to provide only or sall shaling fund. For the financial may be to provide only or sall shaling fund. For the financial may be to provide only or sall shaling fund. For the financial may be to provide only or sall shaling fund. For the financial may be to provide and for carrying this strick into effect.

Mr. MERRHY introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint five commissioners to superintend the construction of the flow Capitol.

The New Capitol Commissioners, in answer to a resolution of the flow canadian them that it is impossible to forward the stone at present, owing to smow and ice in the quarry.

ward the stone at present, owing to snow and ice in the quarry.

BILLS PASSED AND LOST.

To regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. Lost. On motion of Mr. Fleids the bit was laid on the table; incorporating the National Eciectic Nedleal Association; repealing the act for widening Union street, Brooxign; amending the charter of the Commercial Warehouse Company of New York; providing for a division of the town of Nawiowa. Queens county amending the act resulted to the police court of the Third Judicial district of the city of New York.

THE BROOKLYN AND JANAICA RAHENDAD BILL. Was returned by the Governor by request, and the vote passing it was reconsidered. The bill was then recommitted for amendment, to be reported back to-morrow morting.

Recess till half-past screen this evening.

Evening Session.

The House went into committee to amend the Revised Sta-

The House went into committee to amend the Revised Statutes so as 10

EXEMIT HONDS AND MORTGAGES FROM TAXATION, Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. RUCK spoke in fevor of the bill, showing that the business interests of the State suffered greatly from taxing bonds and mortgages by making it impossible to berrow money, to be used in any enterprise or improvement, on mortgage. Capitalists say they cannot afford to loan their money on such secority, and invest it in securities of other Suites, thus piacing this Sate at a great disadvantage.

Mr. ALVORD announced that he was opposed to the exemption granted by the general government on its bonds from taxation. He was for taxing property of all kinds. He regarded it as simply an evasion of the law against usary—a whipping of the devil around the stump of usury. He head that it all the perconal property in the State was taxed the tuxes called for would amount to a mere fraction of what they are now. The personal property is the State as returned for taxation now is put down at only \$400,0,0,00. This shows to what extent personal property is taxed. He would favor a procession to tax the mortgage and then only the balance standing outside the mortgage. In that there would be justice.

Mr. Jacons clued numerous statistics showing how interfor counties escaped jaxation, and set they oppose this proposition, which ge calmated to flord great reliet to certain vider counties because in the matter of submitting to proper and untertained the abusiness sanding outside the mortgage.

Mr. Alvord neknowledged it to be a shame and a disgrace to the rural sections of the State that key yor kan kings counties had just cause of complaint at this. Amore comittee to be rural sections of the State that key yor kan kings comities had just cause of complaint at this. Amore comities and allowing interior counties to escape. He mister that it came with a bad grace from the representaires of the rural districts to oppose this bill.

Mr. Flaces and the more he c

prace from the representatives of the furth districts to oppose this bill.

Mr. Figure said the more he considered this question the
more he became convinced that he ought to vote against it.
the claimed that it was not because mortgages were not
tazed in New Jersey that so many people are attracted from
New York; it was because reals were chapter. And capital
usit invested in bonds and mortisages in the West be-

the contraction

cause bonds and mortgages are not taxed there; it was because a greater interest was paid.

Mr. Littalfold opposed the bill, claiming that it was only calculated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. He spoke at considerable length in support of his position.

Mr. Alektalfix spoke in favor of the bill, regarding it as not only one eminestly called for, but just.

Mr. Plureds spoke at length and with great force in favor of the bill, reparting that it is not only one eminestly called for, but just.

Mr. Plureds spoke at length and with great force in favor of the till, replying to all points of the opponents, and showing that the bill was pre-eminently one in behalf of the poor man.

After further debate the committee reas and reported uro-

After further debate the committee rose and reported progress.

In the House Mr. ALVORD moved that the bill 'e recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to strike cut the enacting clause, and on that moved the previous question, which was ordered.

A motion to recommit prevailed, and thus the bill was hilled by a vote of 77 to \$1.

Mr. Furan reported the bill relative to the fire alarm tele-Mr. Furan reported the bill relative to the fire alarm tele-graph is New York city.

The assembly adjourned.

THE CAS COMPANIS AND THE GAS CONSUMERS.

Veto by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 22, 1971. The Governor returned the bill to amend an act for the inspection of gas meters, and for protection of consumers of gas, with the following message:-STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

STATE OF REW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMSER,

TO THE ASSEMBLY:—
ALBANY, March 22, 1871.

Testers, without my signature, Assembly bill No. 195, entitled: "An act to amount chapter 3il of the laws of 1859, passed April 14, 1859, being an act to provide for the inspection and sealing of ges meters, and for the prefection of consumers of identificating gas, and further to amend chapter 115 of the laws of 1859, passed March 21, 1930, being an act to provide for the appointment of deputy inspectors of gas meters, to reside in different parts of this State."

The first section of the bill returned amends section 1 of chapter 3il of the laws of 1850, by providing that for every stamp or seal put upon a gas meter by an inspector the inspector shall receive five cents, to be path by the manufacturer of the neter. This is in addition to the salary now payable in the first instance out of the State treasury, but which is ultimately charged and assessed by the State upon the differenties companies.

The right of the Legislature to provide for the inspection of gas neterers which are "uneastres", and to charge the expenses upon the companies who self the gas by these measures, under the constantional provision relating to weights and measures, will not, I suppose, is denied; but to impose a tax or charge upon the manufacturer of the meter, to be paid to the inspector, it, I respectfully submitted of the weighting any merchandies, produce, manufacture or commonly whatever."

The meter can properly be inspected at the expense of the whatever."

The meter can properly be inspected at the expense of the individual or corporation using it as a measure or the sale of gas, but not at the expense of the manufacturer, who holds it merely as a mechanical production—an article of manufacture. In this opinion, I respectfully submit, the Attorney General of the State concurs.

There is another of the State concurs. holds it merely as a mechanical production—an article of manufacture. In this opinion, I respectfully submit, the Attorney General of the State concentration of the State concentration of the Legislature. It is an accompanion of the state of the Legislature. It is as a subsequence of the state of the Legislature. It is as a subsequence of the State of the Legislature. It is as a subsequence of the State is an older of the State, appointed by the Governor by and with the connect of the Senate. By chapter 118 of the laws of 185 his salary was increased from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per annum and he was authorized to appoint deputy inspectors, to reside in different parts of the State where gas meters were manufactured, who was not occur, and the state where gas meters were manufactured, who were to occur, the state where gas meters were manufactured, who was not occur, and the accomplishment of the collection of the state of the state of the resulting and the appearance of the accomplishment of the collection. It is a state of the Speaker put the question shall this bill pass notwinstanding the objections of the Governor, and

THE BRIE DIRECTORY.

Argument of Mr. A. J. Vanderpool and Mr. Lyman Tremaine For and Against the Pro-posed Repeal of the Classification Act Before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly.

THE EBIH DIRECTORS' CLASSIFICATION ACT. At a meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Assembly this afternoon, to hear further argument on the bill to repeal the Eric Directors' Classification act, Aaron J. Vanderpool, appearing for the Eric directors, said:-

ALBANY, March 22, 1871.

Eric directors, Sald:—

I will endeavor to comply with the request which the chairman made to one of the gentlemen who previously addressed the meeting by being very brief in my remarks; for it seems that the aptentions involved in the discussion of this bit are very marrow and very shaple. I did not have the pleasure of hearing the counsel who wers urging the passage of this committee now before the bill at the previous hearings. I saw the remarks at the time they were purblabed in the daily papers, but these had no interest in the question, and not be ireing that I would be called upon to address you, merely glanced at them. I was a little amused at the course taken by the opposing connect in that they, instead of discussing this questions properly before this committee, engaged in vitoperation and abuse against the managers of the first kallway. Since this Classification act was passed to 1859 I have not discovered nor found any suggestions offered which ought to cause this committee to reverse the action of the Legislature in that year. It was not presented in the discussion before the committee at that time, when this such subject was before the Railroad Committee, that there was any remarkable hasts in the manner in which the bill was passed, or that its merits were not fully investigated at that time. I doubt if any bill had been introduced on which there was before the Railroad Committee, the time of the committee of the portunity for deliberation or presentation of operations. The bill was introduced on which there was before and was the ported on American was presented as their committee and was referred to Marwis of the committee and was the ported on American and was the committee of the ported on American and was the committee of the ported on American and the committee of the ported on American and the committee of the committee of the ported on American and the committee of the ported on American and the committee of the committe portunity for deliberation or presentation of becitons. The bit was introlined on March II. Provided the March II. It was considered in Committee of the Whole and on April II is passed to a third reading on the 50th of April. It passed on May 4 and was sent on the 50th of April. It passed on May 4 and was sent on the 50th of April. It passed on May 4 and was sent on the 50th of April. It passed on May 4 and was sent on the 50th of April. It passed on May 4 and was sent on the 50th of April. It passed on May 4 and was sent on the 50th of April. It passed on May 4 and was sent on the 50th of April. It passed on May 4 and was since the passed on the 50th of March to the 20th of May was ample time for any stockholder to present his osjection, of the 50th of March to the 20th of May was ample time for any stockholder to present his osjectification of the 50th of May 4 and 50th of March to the 20th of May was alred in that country. They did not then bargain and specialists in the stock. They had not then bargain and specialists in the stock. They had not then bargain and specialists in the stock. They had not then bargain and specialists in the stock. They had not then bargain and specialists in the stock. They had not then bargain and specialists in the stock. They had not then bargain and specialists in the stock. They had not the bargain the passed and more than two-thirts of the Agreembly voted for it, while only one Senator voted against it. Inced not refer to the message of the Governor on that subject, in the bill, he called attention to the fact that no objections had been presented against it, except from two persons, allhoids ample opportunity had been different to the stockholders, as the directors reference to the stockholders and the provider of the passed to the stockholders, as the bill reserved to classify themselves. By the bill the bill like of vector in the stockholders and the provider at the passed in a part of the passed in a part of the stockholders and be objectionable of the sockholders on a

the condition of the cars they ought not to interfere with the mere squabbles of the stockholders. I have taken pains, and, with the permission of the committee, will lay before them the statutes passed in England, which will carbit be its grace with which this perition comes from our friends in that country. In 1846 we find what is known as the consolidation are were passed, and the purpose of that act was to pass a general act for the consolidation in one act extain provisions for the classification of efficers in commicality the passed of the consolidation in one act extain provisions for the classification of efficers in commicality the outer than the sale of the sale consolidation in one act extain provisions for the classification of effects in commicality that the consolidation in the ability of classifying their unaless, and the presentle of that it is expedient that this shall be suchorized by one general act. The same principle that was adopted in the massage of this set and picture of the passage of the set and picture in Pennsylvania. It was adopted in Pennsylvania for the Pittsburg, forth Wayne and Chicago Raliroad Company, and it prevented that roud from passing into the grasping hand of the Pennsylvania Central road. We find this principle commended in the passage of acts in other states as securing permanency and uniformity in the management of raliroads.

Mr. Various permanency and uniformity in the management of raliroads.

Mr. Various permanence and uniformity in the management of raliroads.

Mr. VANDERPOOL, after citing several cases, then closed his remarks.

MR. LYMAN TREMAIN

then addressed the committee. He professed himself pleased at the amountement of the chairman of the committee that the method and the committee would arrive at some conclusion at its end. It was ancerted on a previous occasion that the members of the committee would arrive at some conclusion at its end. It was ancerted on a previous occasion that many of the signatures to the petition for the repeat of the bill were framithen, but on investigation it was proved that the fraid was projectively without the knowledge of those most lockershot in the success of the petition. It was evidently done by the purposers of the Eric Cumpain, as addressed before the projection of the committee, when, in fact, the assainant fell discovered the fraud in the one for others. The stockholders discovered the fraud in the one for closes. The stockholders discovered the fraud in the fraudation from the discovered the fraudation from the other projection of from the petitioners, and it signals as the claim of the petitioners, and it signals as were supplied one. It is the new whether the countries of the object of the way whether the countries of the project of the object. had not remonstrated gives force to our remonstrance now. These stockholders do not ask control of the Eric Railrond, but the control of their own property and a franchiss in proportion to the property they have represented. It is a wrong assertion, as has been asserted, that only the English stockholders are in this particular. Several millions of doilars here represented are in the hands of Americans. They simply ask to vote. When the pregent managers of the frie road first took possession of the road its capital stock was \$24,0.0,00. At present it is \$85,00,00. Here is \$59,00,0.00. At present it is \$85,00,00.00. Here is \$59,00,0.00 are accounted for. The stock has gone down from seventy-live to twenty-five per cent. The casualities were never 80 frequent as at present, as the records will show. This corporation ass corrupted the judiclary, destroyed the purity of the bur and brought reproach upon the name of American securities. There have been some indications that the bill will assume a partissan shape. It is to be longed it will not. A learned geotleman has said "scealing" is not partisan, and it is housed this will not be.

Mr. NELSON—Bur howed this will not be.

Mr. NELSON—What do you mean when you say that the Eric managers have corrupted the courts?

Mr. TERNAIN repifed at some length and with much feeling. He meant that they had by shrewdness and by the use of every means accomplished their cnds.

Mr. NELSON—Bur you mean to refer to Mr. Field when you speak of their corrupting the bar?

Mr. TERNAIN repifed at some length and with much feeling. He meant that they had by shrewdness and by the use of every means accomplished their cnds.

Mr. NELSON—Bur you mean to refer to Mr. Field when you speak of their corrupting the bar?

Mr. TERNAIN—I mentioned no names. I am not here to arraign Mr. Field. I have an old-fashioned way of speaking, which I learned when I was voung, and I have not got over it yet—that of saying what I mean.

A GENTLEMAN—You accepted a relainer once from the Eric Ralizona Company.

In

The committee then went into executive session.

### THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Meeting of the State Senate Insurance Committee-Arguments of Various Gentlemen Relative to the Bills on the Subject Now Before the Legislature.

ALBANY, March 23, 1871.

At a meeting of the Senate Insurance Committee this afternoon C. T. Davey, of the Sun Mutual Association, addressed the committee chiefly on the inconsistency of one of the provisions of the Life Insurance bill, which required of the provisions of the Linearance on, which required companies already chartered to make their deposits with the Superintendent of \$150,050, whereas many of their organized upon a capital of \$150,050.

Superintendent Millers stated it was not intended to make this requirement, and that the provision should be prospective and not refer to those companies which have already

led their charters.

The bill was amended so as to make the provision pro-The bill was amended so as to make the provision prospective.

Mr. Mongan, of the North American Insurance Company,
stated that a number of representatives in the insurance interest had been in consultation with the Superintendent of
the Insurance Equation, and they had gone over the bill,
making such amendments as were satisfactory to air.

Superintendent MILLER said he had the bill here and
would hand it over to the committee, which was done, and
the life insurance matter was inid aside.

The bill requiring

MORE LEGILLE POLICIES

from Marine Insurance Companies was then taken up and
explained, and eliciting no opposition was leid aside after
striking out the word "Marine" and making it "Fire and
Life."

The bill to put foreign insurance companies

The bill to put foreign insurance companies
ON A POOTING WITH HOME COMPANIES

was taken up.

I Superlise meant MILLER caded attention to section 9.

I Superlise meant MILLER caded attention to section 9.

That section provided that where foreign companies have a deposit of \$1,000,000 in the hands of their trustees they were exemuled from making any deposit with the Superintendent of Insurance. It had occurred to him, and he merely tendent of the superintendent of the su

# ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

How a Friendless Woman Was Rulaed and

Deserted-The Old Story. Yesterday morning a poor, heartbroken, dejected female named Maria Geoghegan was arraigned before Justice Fowler, acting magistrate at Jefferson Market Police Court, upon complaint of Amzor B. Crandall, of 24 Grove street, who charges that on Saturday last she came to his nouse and threatened Saturday last she came to his house and threatened to take his wife's life, and that she is also in the habit of choing to his place of business, in Dutch sireet, and annoying him for money. The prisoner's version of the affair materially differed from that of the complainant, and reveals a wrong done to her that is treeparable. She slades that eleven years ago trandall was a bartender at odd Fellows' Hail, where she was also employed, and affer a short acquaintance succeeded in effecting her ruth. From the latter place he removed her to a private bearding house, where she presented him with a son. They continued on terms of intimacy for some five or six years, when one day she was visited by a woman, far her superior in point of looks, who informed her Crandall was her husband, and she would have to reliquish all claims on his affections. This the unfortunate woman refused to do, as her seducer was dearer to her than her own life, and she swore to stick to him, come what might, as he had on several occasions introduced her as his wife. About this time Crandall started in business on his own hook, but was so annoyed by the woman's daily visits and demands for money that he was compelled to sell out and endeavor to hide himself from her. He finally opened a house in Dutch street, and remained a stranger to her for some time, but was surprised one day to see her enter his place and demand more money from him for the support of their boy. She finally ascertanted his residence, and periodically visited it, much to the annoyance of his wife, whom she threatened to annihilate.

Mr. Crandall last summer offered to compromise the matter by sending her to Europe, and accordingly gave her money to pay her expenses, but the old fiame still clung to her and in October last she returned to this city, and has been such a source of annoyance to Crandall and his wife that he has had her arcested several times. Justice Fowler, upon hearing both sides of the story, concluded to put hearing both sides of the story, concluded to p to take his wife's life, and that she is

NEWARK METHODIST CONFERENCE. The Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its annual session at Mor-ristown yesterday morning, in the noble stone ristown yesterday morning, in the noble stone structure fronting the green, which stands as a monument to the noblest of Morristown's dead sons, the late Senator George T. Cobb, whose means poured out like water during its erection. The proceedings were opened by Kev. James Ayars. During the administration of the communion Bishop Sinpson arrived, and, after participating in the feast, assumed the chair. Rev. J. N. Fitzgraid was chosen secretary. Rev. Messix J. I. Morrow and Charles R. Barnes were selected as engressing and statistical clerks. The late secretary, Rev. M. E. Elinson, was heartily thanked for past service. A measure of the concern. The latter proposition prevailed, and Mr. Laughen was expunged so far as endorsement was concerned.

RIDDE ISLAND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

PROVIDENCE, March 22, 1871.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference was opened this morning, Bishop Janes presiding. The Rev. M. J. Talbot was elected secretary, and the Revs. George L. Westgate and Aired A. Wright Asshtuats. Only routine business was conducted.

Fruits of Brother Hammond's Labors.

The Case of Catherine Ryan-She Goes to Hear Hammond "for Fug"-What Dr. Fish, Harry Burnett, Mrs. Newton and the Girl Herself Say on the Subject-A Grave Error Somowhere.

The alleged prosclytising of the young girl Catharine Ryan still continues to be the absorbing topic eussion in Newark social and religious circles, the prevalent opinion being on all sides that the parties implicated in the matter were governed more by over-zealousness than practical common sense and pure Christian charity would have dictated. In order to obtain a true statement of the case, from its Alpha to its Omega, from the most authentic sources, a representative of the HERALD visited yesterday the parties who figure prominently in it, and obtained from them their several versions of the whole of the affair. The first person visited was Rev. Dr. Henry C. Fish, the pastor of the First Baptist church, vulgarly termed "THE AQUARIUM."

The Doctor was confined to his bedchamber, indisposed from over-exhaustion; but an agreeably mannered lady promptly escorted the reporter thither. On announcing his mission the latter was courteously motioned to a seat. The reverend in vaild at first expressed himself as being opposed to saying anything on the subject. It was a matter, he thought, in-which neither the public nor the news papers had any interest and had no features that warranted its being made the basis of a sensation.

THE DOCTOR DENIED that any coercion had been used toward either the girl's conscience or person. She had come to him as other young converts had come before and de sired to be received into the posom of the Baptist Church and to be regularly baptized. He had never asked her what her religion was, and was not aware until last week. There was no proselytism in aware until last week. There was no proselytism in the matter at all; it was simply one of dozens of similar conversions. No effort on his part had been made to induce her to do violence to her conscience. As for the statement that on the occasion of her baptism a great commotion was raised in his caurch, the Dector declared that nothing of the sort had occurred. The statement that a policeman was in the gallery ready to pounce on the girl's father should he make any unsecualy demonstrations was likewise

should he make any unseculy demonstrations was likewise.

DEMOLICHED BY THE DOMINIE.

No one had remonstrated with him against receiving the girl into the Baptist faith except her mother. The latter had visited him just prior to sanday, and he told her that he thought no one had a right to interfere with the girl's determination in the matter.

While yet the Doctor was reviewing his action in the matter Mr. H. Burnett, a well known local politican and member of the Doctor's church, put in an appearance. This gentleman professed to know all about the case. He said he believed he was the first one who had taken any notice of Catharine and a girl companien. He first saw them at Dr. Findley's church, and next in the gallery of "the Aquarium." Without knowing who or what they were he urged them to come down sairs to

church, and next in the gallery of "the Aquarium." Without knowing who or what they were he urged them to come down stairs to

THE INQUIRY MEETINGS.

where, he claimed, "the bulk of God's work" had been accomplished. Finally the girls wanted to attend Sunday school and he handed them over to Mr. Callender, the Superintendent. He said the story about the girls being kidnapped was too absurd to talk about. It had, he said, been given out that her father purposed using violence, and he and others were determined that the girl should be protected at all hazards. Consequently at the close of the meeting, after she was baptized, sho was escoried from the church. At the door ex. Mayor reddie offered to take charge of her. He did so, took her to his house, provided her with dinner and returned with her to the church in the afternoon. "And now." said Mr. Burnett in conclusion, "they can do as they please with her, but

ALL THE POWER OF THEMUTOO can't change her and I know it." Leaving the cosey residence of the clergyman the reporter next visited the home of Mr. Newton, No. 123 Haisey street, where Catharine is employed. Like Dr. Fish, Mrs. Newton, a kind, good Christian soun, well advanced in years, felt disposed at first to say very little on the subject. The facts, she said, had been grossly misrepresented in the local prints. She was especially severe relative to the

REPORT FURNISHED BY SAM GUNN, and threatened to dispose of him summarily if she caught him. The points of Mrs. Newton's narrative of the aftair, which differ from Dr. Fish's statement, are material. She says that while she is exceedingly liberal in her views on religion, she considers that nothing should be done hastily. For this reason when she heard that Catharine purposed being baptized, contrary to the wishes of her parents, she tried to persuade her to wait. She says she visited Dr. Fish and urged him strongly to forego carrying out his incention, at least for some time, until the girl should really have discovered whether she was doun on these in

or an Episcopanan, but somehow the Lord had changed into a good, square Methodist. She thought there was nothing like

"A GOOD, JOLLY METHODIST MEETING."

Nevertheless, she feit no disposition to interfere with the girl in her religious predilections. Catharine, who is a stout, well formed, intelligent looking girl, just a few menths over if teen, was visued by her lather, Mr. Matthew Ryan, employed at the Globe Foundry, and he left quite satisfied that his daughter should remain with Mrs. Newton, provided neither the Baptists nor the Catholics should have access to her. He hopes that time will induce her to return to her own religion.

CATGARINE STATES HERSELF that she has been going to Sunday school in the North Eeformed church, as well as other Protestant church Sinday schools for over nine months past, against the wishes of her parents. She and another girl went to

HEAR MR. HAMMOND FOR FUN, merely, but paid little attention to the proceedings until one night he caught her as she was going out of the door, and, to use her own expression, "talked Jesus into me," She would not persist in her determination to be baptized, but word came to her last Saturday night that the papers were made out to place her in the Convent of the Good Shepherd. Then she was determined to go through. Having borne a good deal of persecution, she says sho is determined now not to take her hand off the plough, share. She is certainly, for her years, a girl of very strong determined to me to the mer than of the plough, share. She is certainly, for her years, a girl of very strong determined to differ violence to Mrs. Newton's house, but thus far no demonstration of this sort has been made.

#### CHITUARY. Isano V. Vanderpoel.

This well known democratic politician of Western New York died in Buffalo, on yesterday, in the 57th year of his age. Mr. Vanderpoel was descended from one of the oldest families in the State. His great grandfather emigrated from Holland in 1600 and settled on Long Island, and is referred to in the Documentary History of New York as one of the earliest residents in the State. B. Vanderpoel, the lather of the deceased, was an original "Bucktail" democrat of the old school, and a tail" demecrat of the old school, and a man of prominence. Isaac, his son, was born in Kinderhook, in 1814, and was educated, under the unition of Levi Gléason, at the Academy of his native town. After his graduation he entered the law office of J. & A. Vanderpoel, of Kinderhook, and subsequently moved to New York city and studied law in the office of Price & Sears. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, and, removing to Eric county, entered into partnership with F. P. Stevens, and began practice. Three years later—at the time of the Patriot War—Governor Marcy appointed him a brigade inspector. By this time Mr. Vanderpoel had become prominent in politics, and was one of the most popular of democrats in his county. Eric county was, however, intensely lederal in those days, and when he ran for the Assembly in 1-38 he was defeated, although he polled more votes than any other candidate on his ticket. For nine years after he steadily refused to become a candidate for office, but in 1847 he again ran for the Assembly and was again beaten. Previous to this and subsequently until 1857 he was a delegate to democratic State Conventions almost every year. In 1856 he was a candidate on the State electoral ticket, but was, of course, defeated. During the following year he was nominated for the office of State Treasurer, and was elected. He served with credit one term, when he retired to private life, At the time of his death Mr. Vanderpoel was one of the police justices of Buffalo. Personally he was much esteemed. His urbane manners, engaging conversation and social qualities made him popular wherever he went. man of prominence. Isaac, his son, was born in

# DOMINION OF CAYADA.

The Elections in Ontario-A Keen Contest and Government Defeat.

TORONTO, March 22, 1871.

The elections in the Province of Ontario took place yesterday. The result, as far as heard from,

indicates a loss to the government party of from eight to ten votes. The opposition claim a victory, but the government organs contend that they have a good working majority. All the members of the Ainnestry have returned. The elections mroughout the Province were keenly contested. The utmost order and good feeling prevailed, and not the slightest disturbance is reported.

NEWARK'S PROSELYTISM SERSATION | CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the Darien Survey --Good Results Anticipated.

Declaration of War by Hondures Against Salvador - Unsuccessful Attempt at Revolution in Nicaragua-Free Trade Between Nicaragua and Costa Rica-Deplorable Condition of Salvador-Revolutionists Successful in Colombia - Extradition Treaty Be-

tween Salvador and the United

States New in Force.

Metal. ASPINWALE. March 18, 1871.

The United States war steamer Nipsic arrived ou the 8th from the Atrato river. The latest news from the advance party of the expedition was that they were within six miles of the summit of the elevation, which was less than two hundred feet. All were well and confident of success. The Nipsic returned to the Airato on the 15th. The survey will probably be completed by the 1st of May. Ossipee arrived as Panama on the 10th and the Jamestown on the 17th to relieve the Resaca.

News from Panama of the 16th says that the survey on the Pacific side was progressing favorably. Communder Seifridge ascended to the junction of the Paya with the Syra river, but no new discoveries were made.

Honduras has formally declared war against San Saivador. The misunderstanding it is not likely now can be arranged. President Medina has issued a decree suspending the operation of the treaties with San Salvador until that country is disposed to observe them. If war ensues President Medina says San Salvador must assume the responsibility, and intimates to foreigners that if damage is done to the ratiroad San Saivador will be the cause. The invading Salvadorians have retired to their own territory, but the immigration of leading Salvadorians

Despatches from Nicaragua of the 13th announce that Vicente Quadra was installed President of Costa Rica on the 12th, and that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to overthrow his govern-

A treaty of free trade between Nicaragua and Costa Rica has been ratified.

The news from San Salvador down to the 13th is that the country toward the frontier is in a deplorable condition. Desertions and arrests are frequent, and executions, it is leared, will probably soon

In the United States of Colombia the revolutionists have possession of Boyaca. An immigration society has been formed at Santa

Martha. The recent earthquake at Guayaquil did but slight damage.

The extradition treaty between San Salvador and the United States is declared in force.

### DOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector-Smallpox

Slightly on the Increase.

The Board of Health met yesterday in their ooms at the Central Office; present, Messrs. Bosworth, Barr, Mutlaly, Gross and Manierre and Drs. Smith and Ceccirini. The Sanitary Committee, to whom was referred the subject of selecting suitable piers for the dumping of manure, reported in favor of having the same dumped at the foot of 106th, street, flarlem; foot of Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Twentleth and Rivington streets, east side, and at the foot of Twentleth, Thirty-seventh and Fiftieth streets, west side. The report was adopted. The same committee also reported that the ambulances now in use by the Board are not properly adapted to the purpose of carrying sick persons from their homes to the hospital, and recommended that the Board purchase two suitable ones at a cost not to

exceed \$1,000 each. Adopted. Mr. BARR, from the Committee on Permits, reported in favor of granting a permit to certain parties to erect buildings and slaughter hogs at the foot of West Fifty-second street. A warm discussion arose upon this subject, Messrs. Smith and Gross opposing it on the ground that it was the desire of the Board to establish the abattoir system, and therefore not grant any mo e permits to individuals, and Messrs. Barr and Mallaly advocating it. The permit was

finally granted, on condition that when the abattorr is established the applicant should cease slaughtering there and move into it. The following is the report of Dr. Russell, Register of Records:—

ing there and move into it.

The following is the report of Dr. Russell, Register of Records:—

I have be honor to report 499 registered deaths for the past week, being a decrease of 25 as compared with the week previous. Small you and scariallar present the only exceptions to the central failing of in mortality, 15 deaths having a small to the prevent of the prevent of the central failing of in mortality, 15 deaths having and it respectively in the preceding week. The against 13 and 14 respectively in the preceding week. The against 13 and 14 respectively in the preceding week. The against 25 replaced in the prevent of the preceding week. The against 25 for the corresponding season of 150 and 50 year, against 25 for the corresponding season of 150 and 50 year, against 25 for the corresponding season of 150 and 50 year, against 25 for the corresponding season of 150 and 50 year, against 25 for the corresponding season of 150 and 50 year, against 25 for the corresponding season of 150 and 50 year, against 25 for the corresponding season of 150 and 50 year, against 25 for the year of the corresponding season of 150 and 50 year, against 25 for the year of the year of the year of the year of the corresponding season of 150 and 50 year, against 25 for the year of year of the year of yea

care of patients which could be desired, but with the knowledge of abuses or institution came the removal or correction.

Unpleasant as the duty is, the responsibility of the Board
of Health and its olicers cannot exempt or excuse them from
its performance. The protection of the fives and health of
nearly a million of inhabitants from a disease so losthooms
and fatal compets an unceasing vigilance, and sithough to
the institution and institution and reputsive, yet none of its
officers can shrink from a duty which, however disagreeable
or onerous, it deems just and best for the public weifars.

Under the direction of the Board all means that science or
experience suggests to control and prevent the diffusion of
this poison, or for the care of those unfortunately stricken
with it, a being constantly and thoroughly applied. But for
the enforcement of those measures the city would be rapidly
overrun with the contagion, and as a consequence of these
efforts this visitation has failed thus far to reach anything
like die proportion of forner years.

There is at present no cause for public alarm other than
the necessity, which should warm all classes, to secure themgelves from its possible infection.

NAVAL GROERS.

Lieutenant Commander Ira Harris, Jr., U. S. N. has resigned.

Lieutenant Samuel Very has been detached from the Onward and awaits orders.